

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

**INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**FY 2014 PERFORMANCE BUDGET**

**CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION**

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## **INTERPOL Washington FY2014 Congressional Submission**

### **I. Overview for INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau**

#### **A. Introduction**

In FY 2014, INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, requests a total of \$29,844,000.00, 69 FTE, and 77 positions to prevent crime, enforce federal laws and prevent terrorism. This request includes an Adjustment to Base (ATB) increase of \$90,000. With these resources, INTERPOL Washington will be able to continue our efforts in cases related to terrorism, violent crime, drug trafficking, and cybercrime. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address:

<http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

#### **B. Background**

INTERPOL Washington, the United States National Central Bureau, is the statutorily-designated representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) on behalf of the Attorney General.<sup>[1]</sup> Pursuant to its statutory authority, INTERPOL Washington's primary functions are to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation; transmit information of a criminal justice, humanitarian, or other law enforcement related nature between domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies in INTERPOL member countries, and coordinate and integrate information in investigations of an international nature.

As the National Central Bureau for the United States, INTERPOL Washington is authorized unrestricted access to INTERPOL's secure, encrypted communications network, as well as its entire array of investigative databases. Populated with millions of records contributed by INTERPOL's 190 member countries, these databases contain vital investigative information on international fugitives; stolen and lost travel documents; stolen administrative documents; missing persons; unidentified bodies; images of child sexual abuse, and other matters of investigative interest. This capability facilitates law enforcement interaction in real time on investigative matters ranging from simple criminal history checks to the sharing of sensitive criminal intelligence and investigative leads targeting transnational organized crime groups.

In addition, INTERPOL Washington is exclusively responsible for securing the publication of INTERPOL Notices – a system of international lookouts or advisories used to assist law enforcement authorities in locating fugitives, identifying suspects, and other investigative purposes – on behalf of U.S. law enforcement agencies, and for ensuring that such Notices published on behalf of other member countries are entered and maintained in U.S. indices including NCIC and TECS. INTERPOL Washington also supports the exchange of international humanitarian assistance requests involving such matters as threatened suicides, death

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<sup>[1]</sup> 22 U.S.C. 263a; Title 28 C.F.R. Subpart F-2 § 0.34

notifications, and health and welfare checks on U.S. citizens overseas, as well as foreign nationals in the U.S.

Operating 24/7/365, INTERPOL Washington is solely dedicated and equipped to assist the more than 18,000 US law enforcement agencies and their foreign counterparts in overcoming the very real cultural, linguistic, and legal barriers that complicate the exchange of criminal investigative information and support across national administrations and boundaries – including situations where diplomatic relations may not exist. Even for U.S. law enforcement agencies with a well-developed international criminal investigative presence, INTERPOL Washington’s services are *complementary*, not competitive or duplicative.

In all instances, INTERPOL Washington serves to coordinate U.S. law enforcement actions and responses, ensuring that it is consistent with U.S. interests and law, as well as INTERPOL policies, procedures, and regulations. This includes strict adherence to Article 3 of the INTERPOL Constitution, which expressly forbids the Organization to “...undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.”

### **C. Challenges**

The Administration’s *National Security Strategy* explicitly recognizes that transnational crime is a serious and growing threat to public safety and national security. Similarly, the *Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community* cites transnational organized crime as “...an abiding threat to US economic and national security interests...”<sup>[2]</sup> Of particular concern, both documents point to an increasing convergence between transnational crime and terrorism. In order to combat these threats, the United States government is seeking to integrate elements from within the homeland security and national security mission spaces into a whole-of-government approach designed to disrupt, defeat, and dismantle transnational criminal and terrorist organizations.<sup>[3]</sup>

INTERPOL Washington, a component of the Department of Justice, is co-managed by the Department of Homeland Security. Consequently, its mission encompasses a broad spectrum of activities and responsibilities that support the effective administration of justice and security of the homeland – an end-state that fully reflects the Administration’s strategic approach to combating transnational criminal threats. In carrying out these wide-ranging responsibilities, INTERPOL Washington utilizes a highly integrated, multi-sector workforce that includes analysts and agents detailed to it from both DOJ and DHS: the FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, ICE Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Border Patrol, and the United States Secret Service, among others.

This request identifies specific outcome-based, strategic mission objectives that will continue to advance the mission of INTERPOL Washington. Achieving these objectives will move this agency toward fulfilling its statutory mandate to secure greater cooperation and share information among law enforcement organizations throughout the world.

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<sup>[2]</sup> Unclassified Statement for the Record on the *Worldwide Threat Assessment of the US Intelligence Community* for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, James R. Clapper, Director of National Intelligence, January 31, 2012

<sup>[3]</sup> *National Security Strategy*, p.15

#### D. Full Program Costs

INTERPOL Washington is one decision unit, and all requested funds must sustain operations that support DOJ's key priorities, as well as those of DHS and INTERPOL. Therefore, each performance objective is linked with the costs of critical strategic actions that necessarily reflect the diverse requirements of all three organizations. Moreover, through its on-going communications with its domestic and foreign counterparts, INTERPOL Washington continues to identify service gaps and emerging needs that will require additional investment.

Resources for each Strategic Goal and Objective that INTERPOL Washington supports are provided. The total costs include the following:

- Operating costs
  - The direct costs of all outputs, and
  - Common administrative systems
- Indirect costs
  - Contribution of U.S. dues to INTERPOL

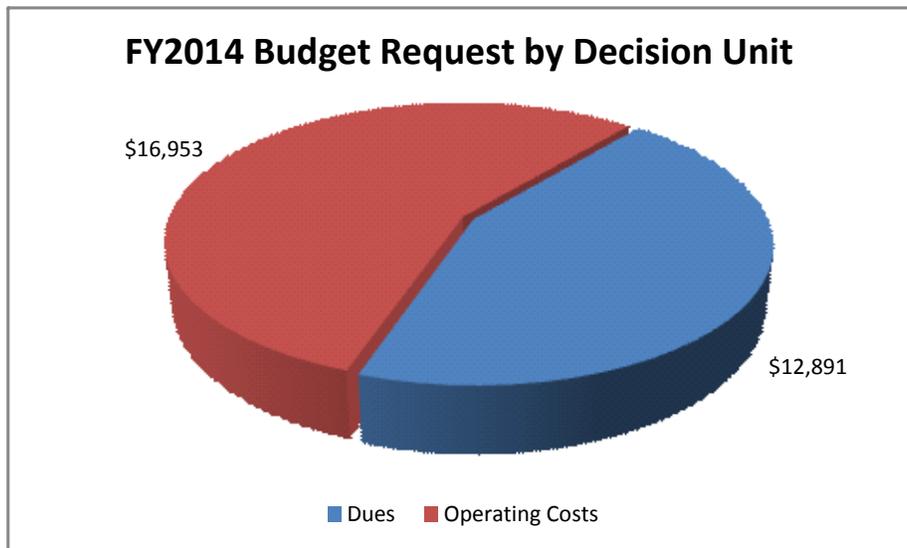


Figure 1

Both performance and resource tables define the total cost of achieving the strategies INTERPOL Washington will implement in FY 2014. Also included are the indirect costs of continuing activities, which are central to the operations of INTERPOL Washington.

#### E. Performance Challenges

The challenges that impede progress toward achieving the strategic goals of DOJ and DHS are complex and ever-changing. Developments in technology, enforcement priorities, and shifting patterns of criminal behavior are only a few factors that impact law enforcement practices and pose challenges that demand attention. The following challenges are among those that

INTERPOL Washington views as highly significant, and as having the greatest potential to impact its budget, operations, and resources.

**External Challenges:** The unprecedented growth of transnational criminal and terrorist organizations has created a corresponding demand for international law enforcement cooperation and access to law enforcement information worldwide. Consequently, INTERPOL Washington's requirement to respond to all requests for assistance from its domestic and international law enforcement partners continues to place substantial and increasing demands on its fiscal and operational resources. INTERPOL Washington anticipates that the volume of requests for assistance will continue to increase as its outreach efforts and information technology initiatives develop and take hold.

- Member countries expansion of INTERPOL databases to border points has led to a significant increase in cases and message traffic across the network (Figure 2).

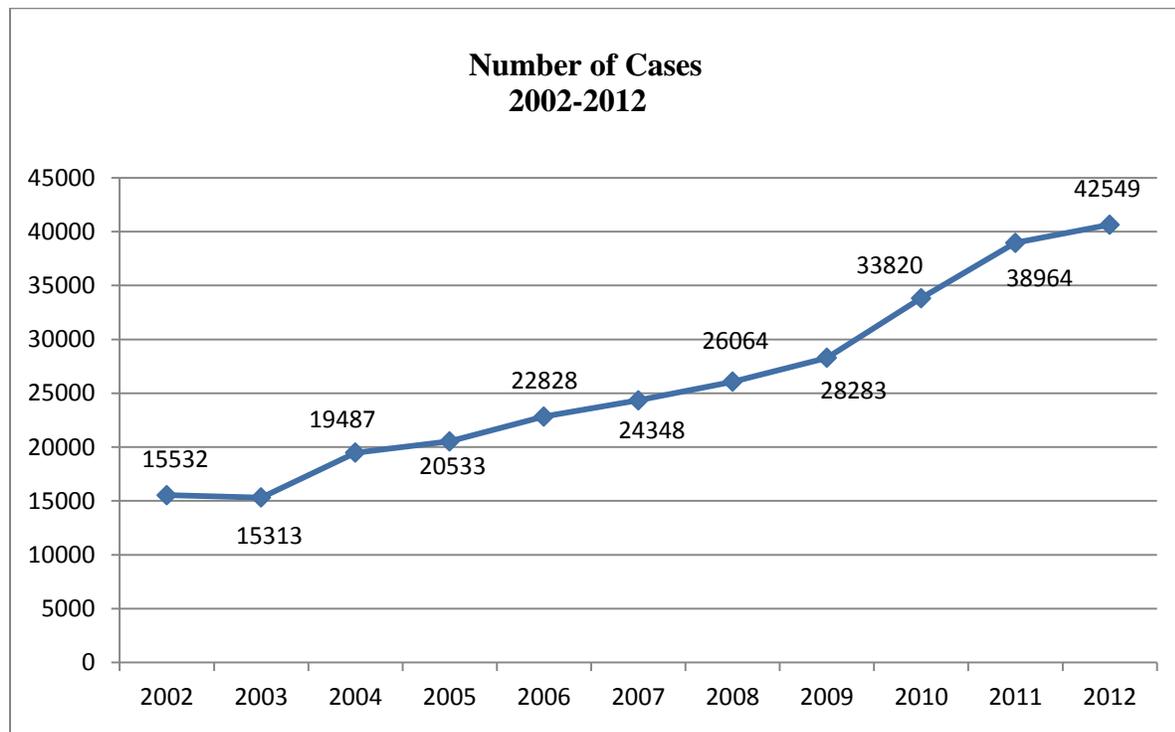


Figure 2

- INTERPOL has ceased translating all messages - especially noteworthy are notices and diffusions. As a consequence, INTERPOL Washington will have to absorb the cost of translating diffusions, notices, and other INTERPOL message traffic.
- INTERPOL Washington receives no funding from participating agencies for operating expenses for their detailed personnel.
- Enhancing U.S. domestic agencies' access to INTERPOL databases involves a number of technical, administrative, and legal agreements that are slow to implement.

- Federal, state, local and municipal law enforcement agencies are not taking full advantage of important information and communications tools available through INTERPOL Washington.

### Funding U.S. Dues to the INTERPOL Organization

Under the current INTERPOL dues structure, six countries with the largest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) pay the highest annual dues. Of these six countries, the U.S. pays the greatest percentage. Moreover, in 2010, the INTERPOL General Assembly (GA) adopted a plan to incrementally increase its Dues Statutory Contribution budget for the years 2011 through 2013, at a rate of increase of 2.1 percent per year.

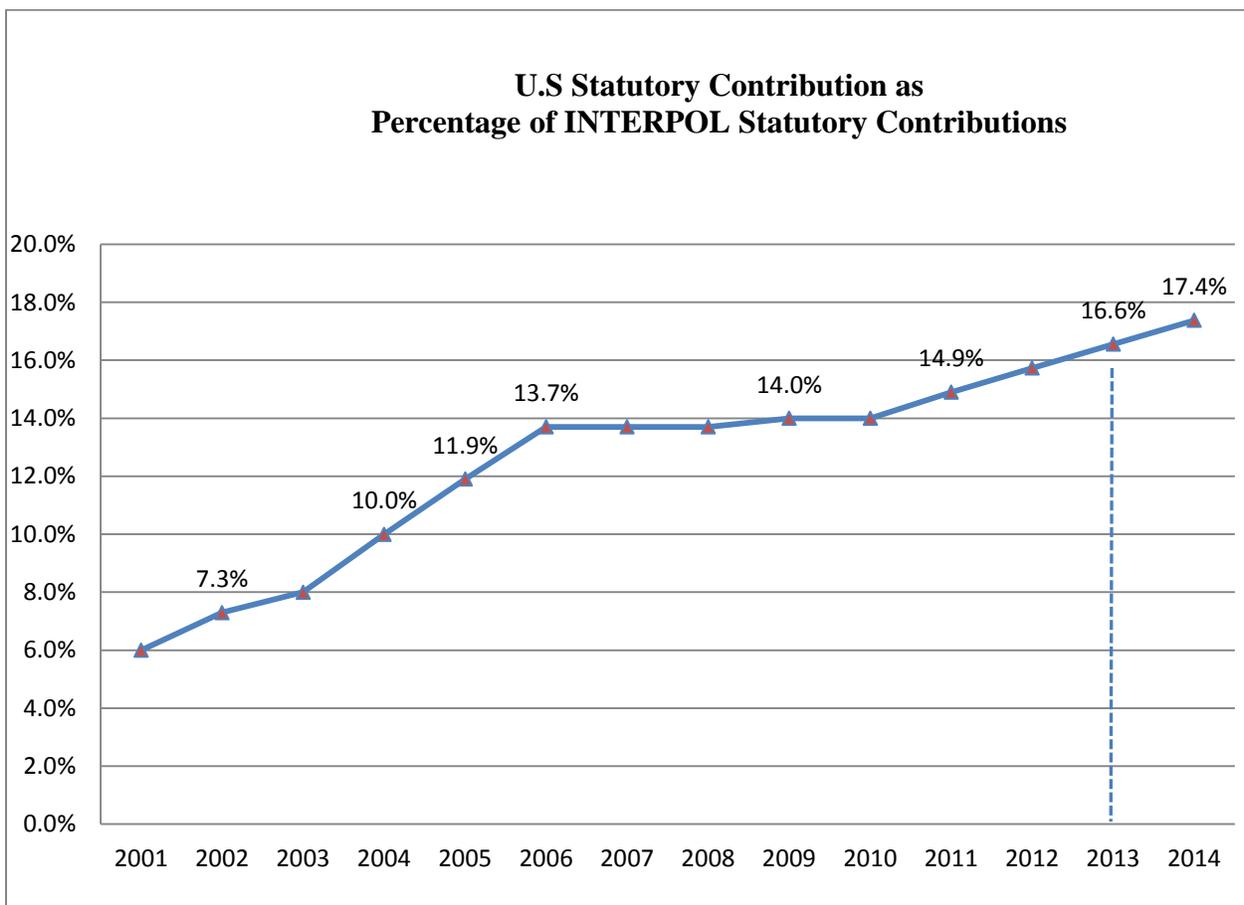


Figure 3

The U.S. dues contribution is paid in Euros (€) from INTERPOL Washington’s budget, and has increased from €1.23 million in 2001 to €8.48 million in 2013. The dues contribution, as paid in U.S. dollars in 2012, represents 40.3% of INTERPOL Washington’s entire annual budget. Moreover, the increase currently proposed by the GA will raise the U.S. dues contribution to €9.8 million by 2014, assuming that INTERPOL’s budget increases are consistent with inflationary rates. At the current currency conversion rate, INTERPOL Washington’s statutory dues could amount to \$12.9 million, or 43% of the entire INTERPOL Washington appropriation.

INTERPOL has indicated that it will seek additional annual increases to its budget above the standard inflationary rate, as it has done consistently since the terrorist attacks of 9/11. The effect of these annual increases may be further compounded by the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the Euro, which impacts INTERPOL Washington's ability to pay its dues commitment at either an advantageous or disadvantageous rate of exchange.

**Internal Challenges:** INTERPOL Washington faces many internal challenges in FY 2014, primarily in regards to its analytical capacity and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. These challenges also present INTERPOL Washington with considerable risks, such as an over-reliance on contractors in key analytical and IT positions. This practice makes INTERPOL Washington susceptible to factors such as annual contract renewals, and the challenges are exacerbated by an increase in the volume of information and data received from foreign and domestic law enforcement partners as a result of outreach efforts. This increase in volume has significantly outpaced INTERPOL Washington's analytical capabilities, resulting in costly delays and backlogs.

A foreseeable shortage of analytical and IT staff exists, as approximately 25 percent of INTERPOL Washington's permanent workforce will be eligible to retire over the next three to four years. With an additional 28 percent of its workforce detailed from domestic law enforcement partner agencies, INTERPOL Washington's total staffing level is now *lower* than the period immediately following the terrorist attacks of 9/11. To mitigate the skills gap that may result from the retirement of its employees and the turnover of detailees, INTERPOL Washington must further develop the tools necessary to recruit, hire, train, and retain qualified applicants. In response to this urgent business requirement, INTERPOL Washington conducted a comprehensive assessment of its human capital and information technology program, which resulted in the publication of human capital, IT, and mission strategic plans to guide the organization through 2016.

## **F. Environmental Management System**

INTERPOL Washington will continue to implement its agency-wide Environmental Management System. This organization has adopted a policy whereby INTERPOL Washington personnel incorporate environmental stewardship into their decision-making and day-to-day activities. The policy mandates *inter alia*:

- Incorporation of environmental management principles into planning and budget preparation
- Promotion and encouragement for all employees to practice energy conservation, waste stream reduction, and recycling.
- Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations.
- Identification and reporting to the agency leadership any unsafe working conditions or environmental concerns.

## **II. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

### **Appropriations Language**

No changes proposed. Please refer to the General Legal Activities Consolidated Justifications.

## Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes proposed.

### III. Decision Unit Justification

Key INTERPOL Washington budget data for FY 2011-2013 is provided in the tables below:

#### A. INTERPOL WASHINGTON

INTERPOL Washington TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>
<b>Adjustment to Base</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>2014 Current Service</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>
<b>2014 Program Increases</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2014 Program Offsets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2014 Request</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>
Total Change 2012-2014	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>

#### 1. Program Description

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization and coordinates information sharing between its 190 member countries, providing a neutral venue where jurisdictions and mandates are interwoven to permit cooperation and assistance in combating international crime. INTERPOL Washington, the U.S. National Central Bureau, facilitates international law enforcement cooperation by serving as a police-to-police communications and intelligence network for both American and foreign police seeking assistance in criminal investigations. INTERPOL Washington initiates and responds to criminal investigative requests; transmits national requests for international cooperation; facilitates requested police actions or operations; and, collects, analyzes, and shares relevant criminal intelligence.

# 1. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE													
Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington													
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime. 2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable populations; uphold the rights of, and improve services to, America's crime victims.													
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)			
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Changes		FY 2014 Request			
New cases initiated		34,936		42,549		42,974		854		43,403			
Number of TECS/NCIC "look-outs" entered/updated		17,288		20,720		21,756		1,048		21,786			
U.S. requested INTERPOL Notices issued		972		1,818		1,506		-237		1,581			
Number of INTERPOL Diffusions Issued		474		585		436		91		676			
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000		
		67	29,754 [NA]	67	29,754 [NA]	69	29,936 [NA]	0	90 [NA]	69	29,844 [NA]		
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE			FY 2011		FY 2011		FY 2012 President's Budget		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2013 Program		FY 2013 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000		
	International Investigative Assistance	67	29,754 [NA]	67	29,754 [NA]	69	29,936 [NA]	0	28	69	29,844		
Performance Measure	Number of "lookouts" issued to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies on INTERPOL wanted/missing persons and suspects within 48 hours		7,739		8,036		8,356		738		8,774		
Performance Measure	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by a foreign NCB		374		439		436		10		449		
OUTCOME	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus		136		165		160		3		168		
Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: TECS/NCIC "Lookouts" are defined as records created by the USNCB in the Department of Homeland Security's Treasury Enforcement Communications System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center system. Both systems are checked at U.S. border entry points. By placing the entries, the USNCB is able to alert U.S. law enforcement to international wanted persons who may attempt to enter the U.S. The USNCB considers "locates" to be the identification, through queries or lead information provided by another country, of a potential address or location of a wanted fugitive. USNCB Workload and Performance data is collected from the USNCB Envoy system and the INTERPOL General Secretariat. Data is validated through manual random sampling. A continuing data limitation is the fact that USNCB is sometimes left out of the information loop once a fugitive is located and/or arrested by national authorities, making it difficult to track and report final outcome. The USNCB continues to make improvements to its statistical reporting.													

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE											
Decision Unit: INTERPOL Washington											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of lookouts within 48 hours	4,188	4,575	4,932	6,310	7,587	8,882	7,739	8036	8356	8774
<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of locates on fugitives obtained through database queries or lead information provided by foreign NCBs	312	431	410	461	374	390	374	439	436	4409
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	Arrests, extraditions, and deportations on INTERPOL Notices/Diffusions with a U.S. nexus	N/A	N/A	N/A	128	143	146	136	165	160	168

N/A = Data unavailable

\* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan

## **2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

### **a. Performance Plan and Report Outcomes**

INTERPOL Washington will support DOJ's strategic priorities by executing the following functions:

- Coordinating arrangements for payment of mandatory INTERPOL member dues;
- Communicating and exchanging information between international and domestic law enforcement agencies;
- Ensuring that the interests of the United States are represented to the international law enforcement community;
- Identifying trends and patterns in international criminal activity;
- Providing leadership and expertise at global law enforcement symposia, conferences, and meetings;
- Ensuring access to INTERPOL data for U.S. federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and,
- Championing the greater use by U.S. federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies of information and communication tools through INTERPOL Washington.

INTERPOL Washington will continue to facilitate cooperation among foreign and domestic law enforcement by making it easier to obtain information and evidence needed to pursue fugitives and track criminal activity by leveraging authorized and existing information sharing environments.

### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

INTERPOL Washington has formed strategic partnerships with U.S. law enforcement agencies that have assigned agents to INTERPOL Washington to initiate and respond to international inquiries. INTERPOL Washington further participates in such international law enforcement initiatives as: Fusion Task Force (provides link analysis on terrorist groups and individuals); Human Trafficking Programs; Project Rockers (International Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs); Project Geiger (radiological materials); Project Cargo Net (maritime piracy); International Stolen Motor Vehicle Program; Cultural Antiquities Program; Stolen/Lost Travel Documents Program; International Child Sexual Exploitation Program, and the INTERPOL Bioterrorism Program. The Notice and Diffusion program builds member countries' capacity to rapidly identify and arrest known and internationally wanted individuals leading to their eventual extradition, deportation or prosecution.

INTERPOL Washington will also continue to use its expertise to assist in halting international parental abductions in progress, pursue child abductors, and locate child victims.

Through INTERPOL, every law enforcement agency in the United States can contact police, customs, and immigration authorities in 189 other member countries. The anticipated outcome is the reduction of crime domestically and internationally.

**A: Organizational Chart**

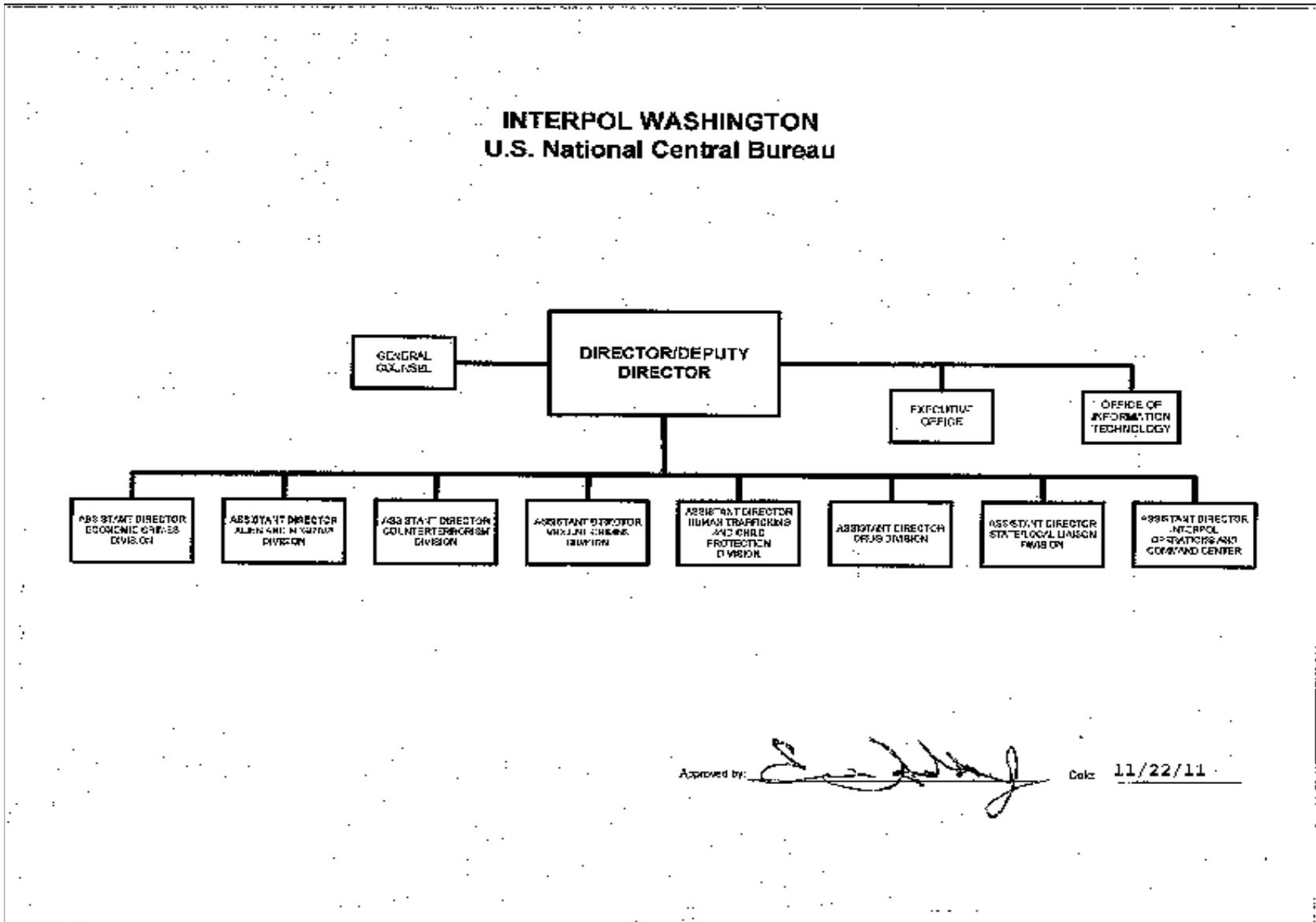


Exhibit A - Organizational Chart

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2012 Enacted</b>	77	67	29,754
<b>2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	77	69	29,754
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			182
<b>Total 2013 Continuing Resolution</b>	77	69	29,936
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%	0	0	-182
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	0	0	-182
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Transfers:			
JCON and JCON S/TS - To Components	0	0	41
Office of Information Policy (OIP) - From Components	0	0	-29
Pay and Benefits	0	0	87
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	-9
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	0	0	90
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	0	0	-92
<b>2014 Current Services</b>	77	69	29,844
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	0	0	0
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	77	69	29,844
<b>2014 Total Request</b>	77	69	29,844
2012 - 2014 Total Change	0	0	90

Note: The FTE for FY 2012 is Actual and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimate

**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements**

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	67	29,754	77	69	29,936	0	0	-92	77	69	29,844
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			29,754			29,936			-92			29,844
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		67			69			0			69	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		67			69			0			69	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	69	29,844
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>
Total Direct with Rescission			0			0			29,844
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		0			0			69	
Grand Total, FTE		0			0			69	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101(c)).

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law</b>												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	53	26,145	57	26,305	57	26,224	0	0	0	0	57	26,224
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime.	14	3,609	12	3,631	12	3,620	0	0	0	0	12	3,620
<b>Subtotal, Goal 2</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>
<b>Subtotal, Goal 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,844</b>

**Note:** Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

## E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

### Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
1 <u>Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%:</u> PL 112-175 section 101 (c) provided 0.612% across the board increase above the current rate for the 2013 CR funding level. This	0	0	-182
<b>Subtotal, Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-182</b>
<b>Transfers</b>			
1 <u>JCON and JCON S/TS.</u> A transfer of \$40,769 is included in support of the Department of Justice Consolidated Office Network (JCON) and JCON S/TS programs which will be moved to the Working Capital Fund and provided as a billable service in FY 2013.	0	0	41
2 <u>Office of Information Policy.</u> The component transfers for the Office of Information Policy (OIP) into the General Administration	0	0	-29
<b>Subtotal, Transfers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Pay and Benefits</b>			
1 <u>2014 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2014. The amount request, \$62,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$43,400 for pay and \$18,600 for benefits.)			62
2 <u>Annualization of 2013 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2013 pay increase of 0.5% included in the 2013 President's Budget. The amount requested \$11,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$ 7,700 for pay and \$3,300 for benefits).			11
4 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$14,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			14
<b>Subtotal, Pay and Benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$8,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2014 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			8
2 <u>Guard Services:</u> This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested increase of \$-17,000 is required to meet these commitments.			-17
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-9</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-92</b>

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2012 Availability**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	67	29,754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	67	29,754
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		67			0			0					67	
Other FTE:														
LEAP		0			0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		67			0			0					67	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Carryover:

Recoveries/Refunds:

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2013 Availability**

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Amount	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE			Amount	Amount	Amount
INTERPOL WASHINGTON	77	69	29,936		0	0	0	0	0	77	69	29,936
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29,936</b>
Total Direct with Rescission			29,936									29,936
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		69				0		0			69	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0				0		0			0	
Overtime		0				0		0			0	
Grand Total, FTE		69				0		0			69	

\*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

**Reprogramming/Transfers**

**Carryover:**

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

**Summary of Reimbursable Resources**

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
U.S. Marshals Services	0	0	18	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	4
Bureau of Alcohol/Tobacco Firearm and Explosives	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
U.S Food & Drug Administration	0		8			0			1			1
U.S. Secret Service	0		2			3			3			0
U.S. Treasury	0		830			0			0			0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	1
Department of State			68			58			350			292
Asset Forfeiture			0			82			0			-82
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

**Detail of Permanent Positions by Category**

INTERPOL WASHINGTON

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	66	0	67	0	0	0	0	67	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Attorneys (905)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>

**K. Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades and Salary Ranges	2012 Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
GS-15 \$ 123,758 - 155,500	3	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
GS-14 \$ 105,211 - 136,771	4	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
GS-13 \$ 89,033 - 115,742	12	0	14	0	14	0	0	0
GS-12 \$ 74,872 - 97,333	26	0	36	0	36	0	0	0
GS-11 \$ 62,467 - 81,204	27	0	7	0	7	0	0	0
GS-9 \$ 51,630 - 67,114	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
GS-7 \$ 42,209 - 54,875	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
GS-5 \$ 37,075 - 44,293	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total, Appropriated Positions</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Average SES Salary</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		
<b>Average GS Salary</b>		<b>74,000</b>		<b>75,000</b>		<b>75,000</b>		
<b>Average GS Grade</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>		

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class**  
 INTERPOL WASHINGTON  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	67	5,950	69	6,187	69	6,167	0	-20
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	0	157	0	258	0	235	0	-23
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6,026</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6,445</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-43</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.0 Personnel Benefits	0	1,863	0	1,698	0	1,880		182
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		427		320		320		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		893		85		67		-18
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		3,096		4,003		3,207		-796
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		119		109		109		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		271		337		337		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		5		5		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		2,012		960		960		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		2,635		223		806		583
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		701		576		576		0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities		8		8		8		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		6		6		6		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		66		50		50		0
25.8 Subsistence and Support of Persons		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		94		120		120		0
31.0 Equipment		239		200		200		0
32.0 Land and Structures		42		0		0		0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		10,188		14,791		14,791		0
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		0		0		0		0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>28,686</b>		<b>29,936</b>		<b>29,844</b>		<b>-92</b>
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		0		0		0		0
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		0		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		0		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		0		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		1,068		0		0		0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29,754</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,844</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-92</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	67		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

\*The 2013 Availability includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).